THE FLORIDA COLLECTION


# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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**NO. II.**

**The Interests of the Free States.**

Unlike the slave States, there would be no paramount cementing political interests, no common purpose to affect, no material welfare to advance, collectively in the free States, were the Union to be divided. Those States might unite at first, though this is by no means certain; but they would assuredly subdivide, from time to time, until there would be at least five distinct confederations. California, Oregon and Washington, would most probably at the out-set form a separate government, and Utah and New Mexico another. Common security, rather than common interest, might influence the New England States, New York and Michigan to form a league, which would be joined sooner or later, under the inevitable operations of the Marcy and Elgin treaty, by the adjacent British provinces. Pennsylvania and New Jersey would likely unite, and incline to the South. So would Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. Thus upon the ruins of the constitution, five independent nations would usher themselves into existence in the free States, with what forms of government it is impossible to conjecture!—But subdivisions might continue, until every State would be proclaiming at the same time some Hiss or Brigham Young its ruler! Causes for quarrels between them, imaginary or real, would become abundant for the gratification of their beligerent propensities. Real peace, there could be none; on the contrary, incessant and sanguinary wars. Not a day's respite to any of them, perhaps, from intestine commotions of one description or another. Nothing in short, but an eternal State of political effervesence, could be confidingly relied upon. Every government would necessarily have its custom houses, and be subjected to the annoyance and expense of maintaining them. They would necessarily be so numerous as to form a sort of military cordon around each. Hundreds of thousands of new offices would thus be created, "to eat out the substance" of the laboring masses!

In most of the free States real estate has attained a value, which it will perhaps be difficult for it to maintain under the most favorable circumstances, unless there be a vastly increased population.—This will not occur. The know-nothing demonstrations, and delirious agitations throughout the North, will deter foreigners from emigrating to this country. They will not flee from one political persecution, rigid though it be, to seek another in a distant land in a more objectionable form. They will

——"Rather bear those ills they have
"Than fly to others that they know not of.,,

Moreover, labor is in better request, and more remuneratingly compensated in Europe, than it has been for ages. This result from the large amount of the effective part of it that we have been drawing off for the last few years; and the destruction of industrial life which has ensued and is ensuing from the war in the East. The only augmentation, therefore, of population which the free States can reasonably expect, will be confined to the natural one. This is ever slow, and may be more than counterbalanced, henceforth, by emigration from the older communications to new States and Territories. Without an increase of laboring inhabitants, a diminution in the value of the property of the North, and of the receipts of business men is inevitable. To use an expression current on 'Change, both property and business operations have been "oversbulled," This has resulted from an anticipation of progressive demand-- that the future ratio of augmentation was to be calculated by the past Delusive measursment.

If the Union were to be divided, and commercial and traveling intercourse suspended by the South with the North, every free soil estate, every city and town located on free soil, would immediately depreciate in value, from ten to fifty per centum, according to location. Therefore, in a pecuniary aspect, the catastrophe would be the most flighting one in the history of civilization.

How totally different the condition of the South. Neither politically nor pecuniarily would it suffer, if it were impelled to the sad alternative of announcing its separation, and proclaiming to the world its independence. In the first place, as we have heretofore shown, there is the bond, an inseverable one, of slavery, to hold it together—strengthened by entirely unconflicting, congenial, material interests. It must be understood that Southern property of no description bears an inflated value. In the main it has not been elevated to a price it would not sustain in any emergency. A system of railroads were necessary to its development, and that system, as practically useful as expanded, is only beginning to unfold its multifarious advantages. It is approximating from embro to reality, bringing with it its concomitant blessings, without extravagant pretentions. Hence, come what may, the wealth and well-being of the Slave States is more sure to experience improvement than deterioration.

Again:—The South has been burthened with an unequal taxation for the support of the Federal Government which has been a source of thrift to the North, from which it would be measurably relieved. For example, from 1791 till 1845, the receipts of revenue at the Custom Houses of the United States amounted to $927,050 097, of which the Slave States paid $711.200,000, and the Free States $215,850 097. We will take a period of four years, from 1833 to 1837, and the figures of Mr. Woodbury, to explain in what number the public money is expended relatively in the two sections. The free States received $65,000,000, and the Slave States only $32.000,000, while the latter contributed $90,000,000, to the Treasury, and the former but $17,500.000. Therefore, as respects increased taxation, the South would have nothing to apprehend in the formation and support of a new government of its own. Adhering to, and adopting a new, our present form, with which it is perfectly satisfied when honestly administered and which is peculiarly suited to itself on account of the reliable stability of character and fixed purpose of its citizens, its annual public expenditures would not exceed half the amount which it pays at present into the national treasury.

But the North must be undeceived upon another point of vast, we may say of primary importance. With nations as with individuals, particularly with old and mercenary ones, self interest is the predominating and actuating consideration. The North supposes—it may have what it conceives good reasons for so supposing—that Great Britain desires as a measure of humanity, the abolition of slavery in the United States. Great Britian herself, may imagine she does; because in the existing condition of relations on this continent, it is her interest to imagine thus. But if she do she is deplorably deficient in the most difficult and incomprehensible of all knowledge—that of knowing one's self Let the South but once declar its independence of the North, and she would joyously approach, and exclaim to it at the top of her voice: "Come give us your hand. The balance of power in the Western Hemisphere no longer excites our alarm. In the division which has been accomplished, our schemes have all been consummated. Our interests are identical, and can be made reciprocally beneficial. Your institution of slavery is indispensible to the salutary workings of our system of political economy! We cannot get along without your cotton wool for our manufactories, your tobacco for revenue, your rice and other surplus grain for food We will help you to Cuba in order to consolidate your more perfect prosperity and geographical security, and if you desire it, form an alliance offensive and defensive with you." Similar influences would doubtless operate with France. Nine tenths at least of her importations from the United States are of Southern origin, while the principal consumption of her manufactories and vineyards, chiefly of a luxurious nature is confided to the same section.—Moreover she is well enough informed to perceive, that she has nothing to fear beyond Mason and Dixon's line, from the enactment of prohibitory Liquor Laws Southerners are incapable of committing such stupendous absurbities—such outrages upon individual liberty. Between the North and none of the powers of Europe, is there a fraternizing tie of material interest. They all want markets for their surplus manufactures, many of which are of a competeing description.

Under all the circumstances of the case, it seems to us that the North may not improperly be compared to a reckless, desperate man sitting with a lighted cigar in his mouth over an open barrel of gunpowder. It is either regaredless of danger or unconscious of its existence. It has everything to lose—nothing to gain, as we have concisely explained, in forcing the South to pronounce an everlasting separation; and yet it is hastening—unknowingly we believe to those most interested—the event, by countenancing, if not encouraging, unprincipled aspiring agitators.

The slave States, depend upon it, will not submit to another flagrant encroachment upon the compromises of the constitution. This fact we wish to impress upon the public mind. They are as silent, as they are of perfect accord, in their resolution to resist, unto a united withdrawal, the restoration of the Missouri compromise, the repeal of the fugitive slave law, or the rejection of Kansas as a slave State, should that Territory present its constitution as such. Upon the North, then, the responsibility will forever rest, if it makes the terrific issue, involved in either of those measures, of having given the impulse to the death-knell of the Union.

Descend to the earth, spirits of Franklin, Hancock, the Adamses, Hamilton, and those of the host of our Northern inflexible patriots who have passed away, and save the blind, infatuated inheritors of your glory from such a degradation.

There is yet time for sufficient reflection before the last fatal step be taken; and if the North is not more fallen than we conceive to be the case, reflection may bring with it hesitation, and hesitation ultimate security. All sensible, all orderly, all patriotic men must agree in the opinion that the period for a cessation of gamboling and rioting in the wild political sophisms and demoralizing doctrines, which have assumed such a frightful attitude has at length arrived. If things continue as they are, miracles alone can save the free States from ruin. If they grow worse, they are hopelessly lost. Abolitionism, free-soilism, know-nothingism, liquor prohibitionism, are of a kindred character, tending to the same end. They are alike in deadly array against the spirit of the wise provisions of the constitution, baneful to the welfare of the State, poisonous to the body politic.

The interests of the United States will be the subject of our next number.

SPIRIT OF '76.

## THE RETIRED NAVY LIST.

We have been permitted, upon application at the Navy Department, to make public the following papers, which constitute a part of the record, not yet published, upon the interesting subject of the action of the Naval Board, recently convened under the provisions of the late law of Congress. The general orders in execution of the "finding" of the Board, as set forth in their report, as approved by the President of the United States, will soon be issued:

[*Washington Union.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

September 5, 1855.

SIR: By the provisions of the "act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," approved February 28, 1855, it became the duty of the Board of Officers assembled in pursuance thereof, to report to the Secretary of the Navy the result of their proceedings.

The order notifying them of their appointment was issued June 5, 1855. They assembled on the 20th of June, and concluded their labors on the 26th of July last. Their report to the Secretary, in accordance with the requirements of the law and the regulations prescribed, having been made, is herewith submitted to you for your approval or disapproval.

You have, however, informed me that you desire my views on this important and delicate subject, and I shall, therefore, present them as briefly as possible, with much deference, yet with frankness.

You will, no doubt, recollect that in my two annual reports I urged the importance of some measure of reform by which inefficient officers could be relieved and efficient be promoted; and suggested the intervention of a Board of Naval Officers, with a view of reaching more surely a correct and just result.

The great end sought to be attained by Congress was, "to promote the efficiency of the navy" by removing from "the active service list" all officers found incompetent to do their whole duty efficiently and promptly, both ashore and afloat, and by dropping entirely from the rolls such as are to blame themselves for their incompetency. Some mode, then, was to be adopted; and some persons selected to "examine" and make a "finding" of not only the incompetent, but also of those who had become so from causes for which they were to "blame." The law on this point speaks plainly and distinctly. It does not impose this task upon, or intrust this delicate duty to the Secretary of the Navy, or even the President. It does, however, provide that the persons who are to perform this work shall be fifteen "naval officers," to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, ordered by the President. After thus selecting the persons who are to execute this work, it then provides how it is to be done. This board of fifteen naval officers "shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades" specified. After this "careful examination," what does the law next require? Its terms are again plain. They "shall report to the Secretary of the Navy"—not an argument to sustain their conclusions—not the facts, the evidence, nor the copies of records by which they formed their judgment—but simply "the names and rank of all officers of the said grades, who, in the judgment of said board, shall be incapable," &c., &c., and recommend those "to be stricken altogether from the rolls," whenever said board shall believe their incompetency has arisen from causes implying sufficient blame.

It may not be uninteresting to call your attention to the fact that this mode of proceeding is by no means novel; and on occasions when Congress directed the reduction of the army, by which many officers were necessarily dropped from the service, the delicate task was performed in a somewhat similar manner by the President appointing a Board, who, after examination, reported the names of such as in their opinion should be retained, without assigning any reasons or facts which caused them to prefer some and exclude others. I have before me the report of the board, on the reduction of the army under the act of 1815. They report names and give merely the result of their examination, without facts or reasons, and their report was adopted by the President.

This finding—"this judgment" of the board—is not, however, permitted to go into execution without the sanction of the President, who is very wisely authorized to disapprove of their action, by which means a safe guard is provided to protect the public services from any flagrant abuse of power.

At your suggestion I have examined carefully their report.

The peculiar fitness of the officers selected for this delicate and arduous duty has been conceded with remarkable unanimity by both officers and citizens. They were in session many weeks; they applied for, and had possession of, the records of the department; there were among them men of age and experience, whose achievements form a part of the history of the country, and young men of pride, intelligence, observation and exalted character.

And while I should be uncandid were I to say that I should have formed the same judgement and the same classification in regard to each individual, precisely as they have done, without a single variation; yet, so clear is my conviction, from my own official knowledge of the correctness of their opinion in a large number of the cases, and such is my deference to the judgement of the Board and their superior knowledge of what renders an officer inefficient, and what constitutes real efficiency, that I cannot withhold from their report my approval, nor advise you to do so, unless your better judgement shall make suggestions which may have escaped me, I have reflected much, sir, on this important proceeding, under a proper appreciation of the trying task devolved on the Board, and with feelings far from indifference or insensibility to the inconvenience and pain to which many may be subjected.

I transmit herewith a copy of the regulations prescribed by the Department for the Board under the law.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

To the PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Washington, September 19, 1855.

SIR: Having carefully examined and deliberately considered the report of the board of officers convened under the "act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," approved February 28, 1855, and also your communication of the 5th instant, I hereby express my approval of the "finding" of the Board as set forth in their report. Proper orders will accordingly be issued, in pursuance of the provisions of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

## MORE OF JERRY'S CONSISTENCY.

The Tuscumbia Enquirer says the Hon. Jerry Clemens, Know Nothing, had so much confidence in the Catholic Schools that he sent his daughter from Huntsville, where there is an excellent female school, away to Washington City, to have her educated in a Catholic School. Upon this Montgomery Journal says:—"What of it? The practice is not uncommon. Many parrents in this State—and some of them prominent among the Know Nothings—send, or have sent their children to Catholic schools, either because they thought them better or more fashionable. The Enquirer must be a tyro in the experience of politicians, if he supposed that Mr. Clemens and others of his class intended to be bound in their own personal matters by the intolerant rules they prescribe for others."

*Raleigh Standard.*

## THE "N. C. STATE FAIR."

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, in accordance with the directions of the Committee, which we insert with pleasure. The importance of an early attention to the rules and suggestions contained in it will be obvious to all.

The third annual "Fair" of the "N. C. State Agricultural Society," will open at Raleigh on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, and continue four days.

All articles to "be exhibited for premiums" must be entered and registered by the Monday night immediately preceding the day for opening the Fair." Articles intended for exhibition only will be received at any time during the 'Fair,'—entirely at the owner's risk.

When stock has been received by the "Reception Committee" and properly registered, it will be kept at the expense of the Society, and like all other articles cannot be removed without permission from the "Ex. Committee.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to send up their articles early (the preceding week) that they may be properly arranged before the opening of the "Fair.'

The annual address before the Society will be delivered by the Hon. Thomas Ruffin on the "Fair Grounds."

I am authorized to state that the "North Carolina," "Wilmington and Weldon," and "Raleigh and Gaston" Railroads will observe the following rules to transporting articles for exhibition at the "State Fair."

Exhibitors will be permitted to pass a single specimen of each of their articles to be exhibited, *free of charge.*

Live stock will be carried at half rate of fare, at owner's risk.

Visitors to the "Fair" will be premitted to pass at half rate of "*fare*" by buying a "Return Ticket" (which will be good for five days) otherwise the usual rate will be charged.

The above rules apply equally to the "Union Fair" to be held at Henderson on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October.

During the "State Fair" extra Trains of Passenger cars will be run on the N. C. and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, by which visitors can attend the Fair in the day, and lodge at night at the various villages along the line of the Roads. A schedule will be published, giving notice of the arrival and departures of the extra trains.

E. A. CRUDUP,

Chm'n Ex. Com. of N. C. State Agr. Society.

*Receipt for Making Tattlers.*

Take one handful of the vine called Runabout, the same quantity of the root called Nibble-tongue, a spring of the herb called Backbite, (at either before or after dog days) a table spoonful of 'Don't-you tell it,' six drachms of Malice, a few drops of Envy—which can be purchased in any quantity at the shops of Miss Tabitha Tea-table and Miss Nancy Night-walker.—Stir them well together and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of Discontent, kindle with a little Jealousy—then strain it through the rag of Misconstruction, and cork it up in the bottle of Malevolence, hang it up on a skein of Streetyarn, shake it occasionly for a few days, and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be enable to speak all manner of evil, and that continually. Look out, boyhoy's.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

"Peter Squills. Lesson on abbrevia tions'

"All hune, sir."

"Toe the line."

"What does A. B. stand for?"

"Arch Bachelors."

"Wrong, but I'll try you further, A. D.i"

"Apple Dumplings."

"Oh you wretch, B. D.?"

"Bull Dogs."

"There it is again. Once more, L. L. D.?"

"Lazy, Lounging, Doctor."

"Peter, you'll be the death of me. Try E. G.?"

English Grammar.'

"Well, have it your own way. N. S.?"

"Number Six."

"O. S.?"

"Old Scratch."

"U. S.?"

"Uncle Sam."

"Right for once. There go to your seat, you'll be a man before your mother—that's certain."

*Massachusetts Politics, &c.*

BOSTON, Sept, 22

The Know Nothings are highly indignant at the failure of the Republican Convention to re-nominate Gardner for Governor. Large meetings were held in this city and Charlestown, last evening, at which the nomination of Rockwell was repudiated, and resolutions passed in favor of separate action and the nomination of Gardner. They also elected delegates to the straightout K. N. Convention.

In the Municipal Court, this morning, two juries, which had been out all night, in liquor cases, came in and stated that they could not agree as to the constitutionality of the law. The District Attorney said that were the strongest cases he had, and moved for a continuance of all the cases to the next term, as there was no prospect of getting a verdict.

The Court considered it useless to press the matter further, and postponed the cases. There has not been a conviction under the new law in Boston.

*Quite Natural.*—A bachelor advertised for a "helpmate," one who would prove "a companion for his heart, his hand, and his lot." A fair one replying, asked very earnestly, "how big is your lot?"

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.—There has never been an Administration of the General Government which as much deserved the thanks and gratitude of the people of the South as that of that of General Pierce.

[*Nashville (Tenn.) Union.*

In this remark, the Nashville Union shows that its editor properly appreciated the fidelity to his pledges, and the devotion to constitutional principles, which have distinguished the administration of President Pierce. Our cotemporary does not mean, of course, that the President has swerved from the right line of constitutional duty for purpose of serving the South—this is more than the South expects or desires of any Chief Magistrate, The most that the Southern people ask of the Executive is, that he will take the plain meaning of the Constitution for his guide, and, following this rule, that he will observe faithfully all the compromises and guarantees of that instrument. That is just what President Pierce has done; and because he has done it fi rmly, fearlessly and constantly, during a period when the wild spirit of fanaticism has sought to overrun the rights guarantied to Southern men by the Constitution, he has entitled his Administration to the high compliment quoted above.

If the South could fail to feel the obligation to admire and be grateful for the disinterested fidelity with which President Pierce has breasted the storm of abolition fanaticism in maintaining Southern interests, it would cease to deserve a Chief Magistrate who would watch over its rights. We should hardly deem it possible, if we did not know the fact, that any portion of the South withholds from him a hearty acknowledgment of his faithful devotion to their rights. Even in the South, in upholding whose interest he has incurred the most relentless warfare in the North, there are men who join and compete with his Northern assailants in slandering and denouncing Frank Pierce. They belong to the new party which boasts of its purity and piety, and which claims to have sprung up as a political necessity from the corruption of the two old parties. In the North this pure party abuses and denounces President Pierce because of his faithful adherence to the constitutional rights of the South. In the South, where this pure party claims to be especially sound and national on the slavery question, they are not less violent than their Northern brothers in denouncing the President.

They do not complain that he has not been true to the South, but that he is opposed to their intolerant and proscriptive organization; that he has sent abroad as ministers some few foreign-born citizens; and that he has not proscribed Catholics from office. These charges of his Southern Know Nothing assailants are well made, and the genuine friends of civil and religious toleration and freedom are rejoiced that his administration is so conducted as to incur the hostile attacks of this intolerant association. He has shown his fidelity to the South as signally in his opposition to Know Nothingism as in his opposition to Abolitionism and in his constant adherence to a faithful observance of those constitutional compromises which secure and perpetuate the rights of the South. It would be strange, indeed, if the South could hesitate in manifesting the warm gratitude of her generous sons to a President who has shown himself so true to his own official obligations and to their constitutional rights, as to incur the bitterest assaults in that section of the confederacy with which, from birth and education and residence, he might be naturally expected to sympathize upon the slavery question.

Franklin Pierce has proved to every impartial Southern man that a Northern Democratic President can be as faithful to the rights of Southern men, as guarantied by the Constitution, as a Southern President; and it is because his administration has illustrated this important point, during a period of deep and perilous concern to the South, that all truly national men in that section will heartily respond to the sentiment of approval so justly expressed by our cotemporary of the Nashville Union. It was essential to the maintenance of fraternal relations between the North and the South that such a demonstration should be made. The sentiment was gaining ground in the South, and was being made the pretext for the formation of a Southern party, that the South could trust none but a Southern man for President. President Pierce has effectually crushed out this dangerous sentiment, and has thereby contributed largely to the safety of the Union, by proving that he was sincere when he uttered the noble feeling: No North, no South no East, no West."

*Washington Union.*

A train of cars came in on Wednesday afternoon on the Central Road, with the new contrivance to obviate dust. A siding of boards is built down from the side of the car near to the ground, enclosing the wheels. The coupling of the cars are covered with india rubber canvass. The dust is thus kept in a sort of chimney under the train, and poured ont in a cloud astern. The contrivance works well, Now we want an arrangement so that the smoke and cinders may be poured under the train, into the same chimney, and passengers may ride in the dustiest days with open windows. *Rochester American.*

Anger is the most important passion that accompanies the mind of man. It effects nothing it goes about, and hurts the man who is possessed by it more than any other against whom it is directed.—*Clarendon.*

Fools measure actions after they are done by the event; wise men beforehand, by the rules of reason and right. The former look at the end to judge of the act. Let me look at the act, and leave the end to God.

*Bishop Hale.*

*Betting with a Mule.*—A Georgia negro was riding a mule along, and came to a bridge, when the mule stopped. "I'll bet a quarter," said Jack, I'll make you go ober dis bridge," and with that struck the mule over the ears, which made him noo his head suddenly. "You take de bet, den," said the negro, and he contrived to get the stubborn mule over the bridge.

"I won dat quarter, anyhow," said Jack.

"But how will you get your money?" said man who had been close by, unperceived.

"To morrow," said Jack, "massa gib me a dollar to get corn for de mule, and I'll take de quarter out."

Mrs. Partington, in allusion to the many advertisements heading "Gold for California," thinks a spade would be more useful than a hoe to the diggers.

# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

**Tuesday Oct. 9. 1855.**

## SALISBURY.


☞Mr. H. Hogan Helper, is our general traveling agent and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Republican Banner, and to receipt for the same.

City Agencies.—D. M. Zimmerman, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. M. Lawton &Co, of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the Republican Banner.

New Volumes of *the four great British Reviews, namely: Edinburg, North British, Westminster, and London Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Monthly,)* Commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely: 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

This is a favorable time for new subscribers to begin. Address, L. Scott & Co., Publishers, 54 gold street, corner Fulton, New York.

University Magazine.—The October number has been received. We welcome it with pleasure, the valuable historical matter contained in each number, renders it doubly interesting as well as profitable. Price only $1. Address the Editors at Chapel Hill.

The Deserted Wife.—T. B. Peterson has just issued, in a beautiful style, Mrs. Southworth's new work, the "Deserted Wife." It is pronounced the best of her publications, and a story of absorbing interest, with an excellent moral, showing the fundamental errors in education, which lead to so much matrimonial unhappiness. This is a fertile subject for the novelist, and, illustrated in a powerfully written story, the work will command attention and be universally read.

Address T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for October, has been received. It equals any of its predecessors. Price $3. Address Harper and Brothers, New York.

Blackwoods Edinburgh Magazine for September, has been received. We hope the arrival of this superb monthly will be regular. Price $3. Address Blackwood's Magazine 54 Gold Street, New York.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Messrs. R. & A. Murphy. Their capacious and well filled Store, together with the rare inducements that they will doubtless offer, will be attractive. Drop in Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys, (?) and see them. Look for the Sign—Murphy's Store—in large glaring letters—so large that he that runneth may read. 'Tis a fact indisputable that all of our advertiser's have displayed much taste in purchasing Goods, and have laid in a larger supply "than usual," and to sell all, they will be sold *cheaper* "than usual."

H. Hogan Helper, Esq., has been appointed, by Judge Baily, Clerk of the Superior Court, for this County, in place of Obadiah Woodson, resigned.

James T. Powell, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Wadesborough Weekly News, to his co-partner, R. A. Britton, who will conduct it hereafter as a K. N. paper. We wish Mr. B., pecunniary success, but bad luck to his politicts.

### MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY.

This Institution, situated in the wealthy and highly intelligent County of Cabarrus, bids fair to be an ornament to the Ev. L. Church, under whose auspices it has been founded. This section of country has long felt the need of such educational facilities as this institution affords. We hope the encouragement will be extended to it which it so justly merits. Read the advertisement in another column.

### GEORGIA ELECTION.

Sufficient returns have been received to satisfy us that Herschell Johnston, Democrat and anti-Know Nothing, has been elected Governor of Georgia by a large majority. This is glorious news, as it adds one more Southern State to the list that have placed their heels upon the hydra headed concern that flourishes under the name of Know Nothingism. All the Southern States, so far, except one (Kentucky) have given a like verdict. "Sam" cannot flourish in the luxuriant soil of the South. We learn from the South Carolinian of Oct. 6th, that six anti-Know Nothings have been elected to Congress, and two Know Nothings. The Legislature will have a large majority of Democratic members.

A Treaty has just been concluded between the Sandwick Islands and the United States, establishing a reciprocal free trade in all products of the two countries. Guess we'll have *sand-witches* here now 'fore shortly—if not sooner.

### MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

According to previous notice, the Directorship of the Western North Carolina Rail Road meet in this town on Thursday the 4th inst.; all present except Hon. J. W. Ellis, of this county. John I. Shaver, Esq., was elected director in place of Mr. Ellis, resigned. R. M. Pearson, Esq., of Burke, was elected President of the company, and R. F. Simonton, Esq., of Iredell, was elected Secretary and Treasury, thereby vacating his seat as a director, to which place Otho Gillispie, Esq., of Iredell, was elected. Mr. James C. Turner, of Hillsborough, was elected Chief Engineer. We learn his salary was fixed at $3,000.

Two corps of engineers were ordered to be formed and the survey should commence forthwith—one from this place, the other from some eligible point on the Catawba river. Mr. Turner stands high as an engineer, and, we doubt not, will make a most efficient officer.

We congratulate the company in their selections of officers, as under their management the road will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

The Weather.—October has set in, and with it the chilling wind seems to purify the atmosphere that has been filled with poisonous affluvia which has been so detrimental to the health of our citizens. It is probable that with the departure of Summer, the *chills and fevers* will also be driven away. Their prevalence in this section of country has been almost without a parallel. Then for one, we bid cold weather welcome.

We learn that the Dwelling House and Kitchen, of Mr. George Phifer, of Cabarrus, were totally consumed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated in the Kitchen from a Stove, and its close proximity communicated the flames to the dwelling. All the furniture was saved.

*Still Decreasing.*—The pestilence at Norfolk and Portsmouth, has well nigh run its course. The accounts which we daily receive state that its fury has been spent and is now dying out. How many thousands of our fellow citizens will be made glad at this announcement! The number estimated to have gone the way of all living, is about one in five. A New York paper says: "The weekly ratio, for many weeks, of deaths to the population of Norfolk, would, if applied to the population of New York, give us the terrible weekly bill of *twenty five thousand*!" From this some idea of the sad havoc made by the fever can be formed. May our country be spared such a second visitation.

It is pleasant to hear at all hours of the day, the sound of the hammer and the whirring of the saw. It betokens the progress of improvement in this antiquated town. Those sounds are music—not the music of the spheres, not by any means—nor of the "harp of a thousand strings", which "*he*" played upon, nor the music of any instrument from the jews-harp to an organ, but it is the music of *improvement*—it's the rumbling of its wheels. Nails are driving, saws whirring; needles piercing, awls boring, cars coming, whistle sounding, goods unloading, drays rattling, goods *selling*, money rattling; Bank not discounting, but hope to have one soon, that will—ing; Doctors busy, lawyers starving, Editors ditto—ing; ministers drawing "thin houses," and ditto like Doctor, like Editor; for he played up—— but hark! there's the voice of insatiate devil crying for copy; he can take it and make the most of it.

The *New York Herald*, speaking of the price of flour, says:

"Societies and combinations are being formed to import flour from the West. It seems that by sending to Chicago and buying it there, flour can be laid down here at $7 50, instead of $12 and $13, which we pay. We recommend the idea to consumers. If men will combine, they may break down the foolish combination of flour dealers in the sea-board cities in less than a fortnight, and reduce the price of flour one-fourth."

We learn that the North Carolina Railroad is completed to within sixseen miles of Greensboro', and that they are approaching at the rate of one mile per day.

Accordingly, at these rates, the Cars will soon be upon us. They will be delayed a few days at the Buffalo bridge. Are the people of Guilford ready for the reception? Huzza for the Cars!!!—Guardian.

### WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

At Wake Superior Court, in session this week His Honor Judge Dick presiding, the following State cases were disposed of:

The State *vs.* Wilson Jordan and Lavina DeCosta free negroes, on a charge of murder; Mr. Attorney General Bachelor for the State, and Messrs. E. G. Haywood, Marriott, Battle, Cantwell, and Fowle for the prisoners. Verdict—manslaughter as to Jordan, and the woman DeCosta acquitted. Jordan will be branded, we presume, and sold for the costs.

The State *vs* Henderson Prince, of Harnett, for counterfeiting. Found guilty and sentenced to one hour in the pillory and thirty nine lashes. For the State, Mr. Batchelor Attorney General—for the prisoner, Messrs Busbee and Battle.

The State *vs.* Lizzy, a slave, charged with killing a negro slave, foreman of the hands. A submission as for manslaughter on the part of the prisoner —The case was not considered an aggravated one, and the punishment was, therefore only nominal.—*R. Standard, Oct. 6.*

Politeness.—Politeness is the spontaneous movement of a good heart and an observing mind. Benevolence will teach us tenderness towards the feelings of others, and habits will enable us to judge promptly and easily what these feelings are. Outward politeness can be learned its set forms at school but, at the best, it will be hollow and deceptive. Genuine politeness, like everything else that is genuine, must come from the heart.

From the New York Herald.

### Seige of Sebastopol—The Losses of *The Belligerents—Russian Means and Materials of War, Land and Naval, Destroyed.*

We published yesterday from the confused and imperfect details of the military operations of the last twelve months, in and about the Crimea, a summary, month by month, of the losses of the belligerents. But we may safely assume that this record of the events in connection with the siege of Sebastopol does not tell one half the fearful story of the fatalities of this sanguinary and disastrous war If the truth were all known we have no doubt that the loss of life to the parties involved in this struggle before, and chargeable to, Sebastopol would exceed the fearful aggregate of three hundred thousand able bodied men.

There have probably been slaughtered out-right, within a circuit of a hundred miles of that devoted city, not less than seventy-five thousand soldiers; and to these must be added the formidable bills of mortality on all side from the diseases and sufferings of the climate and the camp. By referring to the official reports of our late war with Mexico, it will be seen that to every American there killed in battle there were more than five who died from the swift diseases incident to the climate and the camp. And when it is remembered that our troops in Mexico were neither decimated by the Asiatic cholera, nor by the rigors of a Crimean winter; we may justly assume that frost, heat, pestilence, famine, and the extreme hardships and privations of the Crimean camp, winter and summer, have been to the Russians and the Allies equally fatal as the same causes among our armies in Mexico. The comparison is fair in every view, for in proportion to the numbers engaged, our killed and wounded in the Mexican war were as numerous as those of the Allies in the Crimea. Upon a basis, then, of seventy-five thousand men, French, English, Turks, Sardinians and Russians, killed in connection with this siege, there has been an aggregate lost of three hundred and seventy-five thousand to the general mortality, from the diseases and casualties of the climate and the camp, which would give us four hundred and fifty thousand men, sacrificed in the desperate and protracted struggle for Sebastopol. Of this grand total from their greater recklessness of human life, and from their larger supplies of the raw material, the Russian loss has been perhaps a third greater than that of the Allies; but in proportion to their reserves and the resources of their military system, it has been immeasurably less. In fact, from the seventy millions of Russia, scattered over the empire in agricultural villages, a larger proportionate military force may be drawn, with detriment to the general industrial interests of the State, than from any other nation in the world.

But in the loss of Sebastopol, Russia has lost in a more vulnerable point than in the destruction of her armies. The labors and expenditures of half a century upon the spacious docks and gigantic fortifications of Sebastopol are destroyed—the key of the Euxine, of Constantinople and the East has fallen into the hands of her enemies—her Black Sea squadron is annihilated, and her road to the Golden Horn, as traversed and laid down by Catherine and Potemkin, has ceased to be by way of the isthmus of Perekop and the ruins of Inkermann.

The regular fortifications on the South side of Sebastopol harbor, built for its defence against a naval attack, are as follows, beginning on the sea side—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quarantine Battery | 51 | guns |
| Fort Alexander. | 64 | " |
| Fort. | 50 | " |
| Fort St. Nicholas. | 102 | " |
| Fort Paul. | 80 | " |
| Battery. | 20 | " |
| Total | 367 | " |

These have been comparatively useless in the late siege, any naval attack having been cut off by the sinking of those eight men of war across the mouth of the harbor, between forts Alexander and Constantine. The Allies have been occupied for the past year with the loop-holed wall and the impromptu defences thrown up around the land side or the rear of the city—including the Garden battery, the Cemetery works, the round South fort, or Central battery, the Great Redan, the Mamelon, the Malakoff, the rifle pits, the White Works, the Little Redan, and other works, comprising altogether, perhaps, not less than five hundred pieces of artillery, brought up from the arsenal, sea side forts, and the ships sunk across the mouth of the harbor.—All these works (not previously captured) and the naval fortifications above named, fell into the possession of the Allies, with the abandonment by the Russians of the town and the South side of the harbor.

On the North side of the harbor, to which the Russian garrison had retreated, and which yet remained intact at the last advices, there are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Constine. | 104 | guns. |
| Telegraph battery. | 17 | " |
| Double range casem'te batteries | 120 | " |
| Other batteries. | 60 | " |
| Double battery. | 34 | " |
| Extreme Eastern battery. | 20 | " |
| Total. | 355 | " |

In addition to these, there is the Wasp fort various earthworks and the great Star fort capable itself of holding a garrison of ten thousand men, with an amount of artillery equal perhaps to two hundred additional guns which would give an aggregate to the regular forts, batteries and earthworks on the North side of upwards of 500 guns. These have yet to be taken; but as they occupy a line of cliffs commanding the town, they cannot be taken by bombardment from the opposite side. The Russians (unless they shall have deemed it expedient to leave the Crimea) must be met on those heights before Sebastopol is completely in the occupation of the enemy. We must have the issue on the North side, before we can make up our summary of the losses of the Russians or the gains of the Allies.

We have no specific data of the Russian Black Sea squadron at the beginning of the siege. Prince Demidoff, in his beautiful work on Southern Russia, published in London, in 1853; gives us the following catalogue of the Black Sea fleet of his Imperial Majesty:—

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

| | guns. | | guns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Warsaw. | 120 | The Marchmont | 90 |
| Silistria. | 90 | Catherine. | 90 |
| Tchesma. | 90 | Adrianople. | 90 |
| Maria. | 90 | Staloust. | 90 |
| Anapa. | 90 | Pimen. | 90 |
| Pamik Ifstaphi. | 90 | | |

FRIGATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Bourgas. | 60 | The Brailoff. | 40 |
| Enos. | 60 | Agathopol. | 60 |
| Varna. | 60 | Tenedos. | 60 |
| Anna. | 40 | | |

CORVETTES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sinopoli. | 14 | Orestes. | 24 |
| Iphigenia. | 24 | | |

Brig Mercury, 20; two schooners, 14 each; one cutter and one tender.

In addition to this list, we find in the Russian account of the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, three ships, the City of Paris, the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Tri Sviatitelia, each of 120 guns, mentioned as among the Russian squadron; also the frigates Rostislaff, the Kajenl and Koulevitcha, and the war steamers Odessa, Crimea, Bessarabia and Chersonesus—making an aggregate of some thirty ships of war, of all which not a vessel now remains afloat.

These specifications, military and naval, will afford some idea of the necissities to Russia of her courageous and desperate defence of Sebastopol; for not only was the key to Constantinople and the possession of the Crimea involved in the contest, but her Black Sea squadron, without her great commercial outlets of the Dnieper and the Don, and her world-supplying granaries of Odessa, are at the mercy even of the Turk.

The price which the Allies have paid, and will yet have to pay for Sebastopol, is and must be upon a scale commensurate with the resistance involved. What will they do with Sebastopol, and with the Crimea, if they conquer it? What have they gained but a lot of damaged artillery, and the present of an elephant? If Russia still refuses to accept the four points, what next? There is no other point of her extremities where she may be assailed with impunity—there is no admission by sea to St. Petersburg; and her vast Baltic fleet is safe behind the walls of Cronstadt. What next, if Russia, withdrawing her armies from the Crimea, defies her enemies to do their worst? Shall we have another campaign to Moscow, or the adoption of Kossuth's plan of a liberating expedition to poland? Austria and Prussia have a share of that partition, and how can Poland be restored without a spoliation of ther territories?—Let us not be too sanguine of the submission of Russia from the fall of Sebastopol. It may be but the overture to a general war.

Odious Discrimination.—We have been shown a letter from a merchant of Salisbury, which, while it shows up the unjust dirimination made by the S. C. Rail Road Company against us in the matter of freights, affords a strong argument for the speedy construction of the road hence, West. This merchant had to pay the following charges on a barrel of fish from this place to Salisbury:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wilmington to Kingsville, | 172 miles | | $80 |
| Kingsville | " Columbia, 25 | " | 75 |
| Columbia | " Charlotte, 110 | " | 1,50 |
| Charlotte | " Salisbury, 45 | " | 50 |
| | | | $3,55 |

Making the charges considerably more than half the original cost of the fish.

It will be seen that whilst the Manchester road charges less than a half cent per mile freight, the S. C. road from Kingsville to Columbia charges 3 cents per mile, or over 600 per cent, more than the Manchester. The charges on the other roads also are exorbitant. These figures sufficiently demonstrate the *imposition*, for it is nothing less, to which the merchants of the interior and of this place are subjected by the S. C. road. A discrimination that amounts in reality to a prohibition; for the merchant at Salisbury commenting on the extortion declares his intention to abandon the railroad and have recourse to the old fashioned way of wagoning his goods, and we suppose that he is the type of a class. If the S. C. road could be governed by any other than a purely selfish policy it would hasten to abolish this odious and unneighborly discrimination.— *Wil. Herald.*

The Seventh Trial.—There has already been a mystic reputation for the number seven, and although the number of believers in such things may be less in these later days than formerly, yet they will all notice that the French attack on the Malakoff was only successful on the seventh assault. The amiable Pelisser must believe in number seven, for his first start in life was when he was thrown by request, into an Arab fort, from which the French troops had been six times repulsed. In the Crimea he probably remembered this; and the story of Bruce, who, when a prisoner, watched a spider building his web; six times the spider attempted to fasten one of his subporting cables—six times the spider failed, but the seventh he was successful. The Schottish King took heart of grace from the perseverance of the insect. He had been six times defeated, but the seventh was the battle of Bannockburn, quite as important in that day as the Malakoff. These coincibences are interesting, and convey a good lesson. There are Malakoff's in every man's path, and if he will but persevere till the seventh time he will be sure to have them at last. Persevere to the end!

### One week Later from Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PACIFIC.

Sandy Hook, Oct. 3, 8.30 a. m.

The steamer Pacific has just arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of September 22.

The news is chiefly confined to the details of the recent assaults.

The Allies had made no fresh movements and the Russians continue to hold the North side of Sebastopol.

The Czar had issued an address to the army calling on it to repel all future assaults, and expressing the determination never to make a peace derogatory to Russia.

The Czar and the Grand Dukes are going to the Crimea. There was more talk of Austrian mediation.

Cotton was dull and had declined 1-8 a 1-4 cents. Money was in demand.

### STILL LATER.

New York, Oct. 3.

The steamer Pacific arrived this morning, bringing Liverpool, dates of the 22d ult. She arrived out on the 16th, in 9 days and 23 hours.

The English Government had received despatches from Gen. Simpson describing the capture of the Malakoff. He says that at noon, on the 8th, the French, under Bosquet, McMahon and De Mattinge carried the works, after terrible slaughter. The British columns stormed the Reden, but after a bloody combat, were driven back with frightful loss. The officers especially suffered. A second assault was organized for the next morning, but, in the meantime, the Russians had blown up their works and retired.

The reported retreat of the Russians to Perekop turns out to be incorrect. They still hold the North forts, but the allies surmised that they would not be able to hold them long for want of provisions.—The allies had made no further movement and their future intentions were unknown.

Four thousand cannon, fifty thousand ball, and large stores of gunpowder were left by the Russians.

The Czar, however, is still undaunted by these events. In an address to his army he says: "I rely on your courage with confidence to repel all future attacks;" and in a letter to the King of Prussia, he declares that "he will accept of no conditions of peace derogatory to the power or interests of Russia."

The Czar and his brothers, the Grand Dukes Constantine, Michael and Nicholas, have more over signified their intention of immediately proceeding to the Crimea with fresh reinforements.

From the Baltic there is nothing of moment.

There is more talk about negotiations. It is said that Austria is again willing to undertake the task of mediation.

It was reported that Russia had offered her mediation between Denmark and the United States in the matter of the sound dues.

Mazzini's revolutionary appeals to the Neapolitans were being published.

### LATEST.

London, Saturday.

There is nothing further from the seat of war.

It is rumored that Baron Prokesp has arrived in Paris with the ultimatum of Austria, which, if accepted by the Western Powers, will be sent to Russia. If the latter rejects it, Austria will declare war against her.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton is dull at 1-8 to 1 4 c decline.—Sales of the week 33,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6 7-8d—Middling 6 3 16d.—Fair Upland 6 1-2d. Stock 547,000 bales, including 340,000 American.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Canal Flour 38 to 39d. Southern 38 to 49s. Wheat firm. White 12s. Corn lower. Yellow 39s 6d.

Provisions are firm and advancing—The government had contracted for 47,000 bbls Pork and Beef. Naval stores active. Money was in active demand, and the market excited. Consols 90 1-8. American stocks dull. At Paris the rate of interest had advanced to 5 per ct.

### A LOSS OF THIRTY THOUSAND LIVES.

The announcement is coolly made that Sebastopol has fallen, "with a loss of thirty thousand lives and the glory of the achievement, if it be really accomplished will be rather enhanced than lessened by the carnage, for, strangely enough we all of us take a great interest in such things, and have a sort of troubled pleasure in learning of vast destruction of life. Thirty thousand men torn and rent and mangled—thirty thousand souls sent to their long account, Thirty thousand human beings scorched with the death thirst and writhing in pain. Thirty thousand fathers brothers, sons, or husbands, falling by the hands of other fathers, brothers, sons or husbands. There are contained in that short sentance all we know or dream or fear of agony of widowhood of orphanage and all this goes to make up a glorious victory. Take one conscript from the sunny fields or vine clad hills of France, the hope perhaps, of a widowed mother—the support of aged and helpless parents the betrothed of some village maiden—follow him through the scenes of a soldier's life—his poor little dreams of glory succeeding the first passionate outbreak of sorrow at his departure from all the humble objects of his love—his hard toil in the trenches beguiled by recollections of home and its lowly joys, the dance on the village green, the stroll with the village girls, even the toil sweetened by dear companionship, until the rushing tide of memory causes the tear-drop to start to his eye. In dreams he revisits those scenes again. But his dream is rudely broken by the call which summons him to kill and to be killed. The battle is fought and won—"Sebastopol has fallen with a loss of thirty thousand lives." "A glorious victory!" Torn mutilated, distorted beyond the hope of recognition, even by the mother who bore him or the woman who loved him, lies that conscript, one of thirty thousand lives lost that Sebastopol might be taken. In many a home

* * * There is a voice of wail
And woman's eye is wet, man's cheek is pale.

In the homes of Russia of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Italy, there is sorrow and desolation not to be soothed by illuminations—tears not to be wiped away by a grand bulletin or the smooth lies of a Royal speech.

And this is war and glory.

### MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mr. James O. Beam, who for some time past, has been trading in negroes for Col. Joshua Beam, of Cleaveland county, N. C., appears to have suddenly disappeared without any known cause, leaving the impression that he has been murdered, or has absconded.

James is a young man, about twenty-six years, old, of neat address, and pleasing manners. He is about five feet, eight or nine inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, and fair hair, inclining to baldness; the end of his nose inclines to one side. He had, in his possession about four thousand dollars of Col. Beam's money, at least three thousand five hundred of which were on the Branch Bank of the State, payable at Charlotte.

He was last seen in Charlotte, N. C., on the 28th day of August, preparing to leave for Camden in pursuit of his business, since which time, nothing has been heard of him by his anxious friends.

If he have absconded, which is certain, if not murdered, he will, most likely, make for Texas, California, Nebraska, or some other new country.

For any tidings concerning him, Col. Beam will pay a liberal reward, and for such information as will lead to the recovery of the money, Col. Beam will pay the reward mentioned below.

Editors friendly to justic and humanity will confer a favor on this community by inserting this article.—*Carolina Intelligencer.*

The New Norfolk Postmaster.—Augustus M. Vaughan, Esq, the present efficient Chief Clerk of the post office at Norfolk, Virginia, has been promoted to the office of postmaster, in the place of the lamented Dr. Galt, deceased. Amongst other recommendations in favor of Mr. V.; there was a touching and eloquent letter from the late worthy incumbent, written on the very day of his his attack, expressive of the uncertainty of his own tenure of life, and asking that the office be conferred on Mr. Vaughan. The Postmaster General instantly recommended the appointment, and President Pierce as promptly confirmed it.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday as the up train on the Charlotte Road was within four miles of Chester, the locomotive ran off at an embankment, and made a summersault of fifteen feet, turning bottom upwards. It parted company with the cars in turning over, and they kept the track. Mr. A. Gribble, the engineer, and one hand, remained on the engine, and escaped injury.

The attention of the Superintendent is specially urged to a minute examination of the track as this is a second accident of the same kind.—*Daily Carolinian Oct. 4th.*

The Czar's Address to His Army.—The Emperor Alexander has issued an order of the day to the army, communicating the fall of Sebastopol.

His Majesty thanks the garrison of Sebastopol for the bravely they have displayed in defending that stronghold to the very last, and declares that he is convinced all the troops of the empire will follow this example in sacrificing life—all—everything, for the sake of protecting the religion, honor, and independence of Russia.

The Emperor adds, that he still relies with confidence upon the firmness and courage of his faithful and attached soldiers to repel every future hostile attempt to violate the sanctity of the Russian territory, while he excuses the recent failure at Sebastopol by saying "there is a line which is impossible even to heroes."

Wednesday last was observed in Washington city, as a day of fasting and prayer.

A Lion in the Mountains.—Hon. Geo. Bancroft, the distinguished historian, was in town a few days since. We believe he paid a visit to the Black Mountain, and feasted his eyes with the grand and majestic sights appertaining thereto. He left here on Saturday morning, on his way to the King's Mountain celebration.—*Asheville News, Oct. 4.*

An old customer, named Ami 'going home rather tight mistook the house, and finally began to doubt his own identity, and began soliloqnizing thus: "Am I Ami or am I not Ami! if I am not Ami, who the deuec am I?"

A great battle has taken place near the North Fork of the Platte river, between 450 United States troops, under General Harney, and a large force of Sioux Indians, resulting in the defeat of the later after a desperate fight, with the loss of eighty men killed and fifty women and children taken prisoners. Gen. Harney lost six killed and as many wounded.—The Indians were the same who murdered Lieut. Grattan's party, and also a mail party. The way bill of the mail was found among them.

## MARRIAGES.

In town on the 2d, inst., by Obadiah Woodson, Esq., Mr. Fortune Green and Miss Sarah Dent, both of this county.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Salisbuy Maket.—Oct. 9, 1855.**

[Corrected Weekly, by W. J. Mills.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, (dried) | 62 a $ | Nails, | 6¼ a 7 |
| Bacon, | 15 a 16 | Oats, | 25 a 30 |
| Cott'n, | 7 a 9 | Coffee, | 14 a 15 |
| Irish Potatoes, | 40 a 45 | Corn, | 50 a |
| Sweet do. | 50 | Butter, | 12 a 15 |
| Sugar brown, | 10 a 12 | Iron, | 4 a 5 |
| Do. loaf, | 12¼ a 13½ | Tallow, | 12½ |
| Cotton Yarn, | 75 a 80 | Wheat, | 90 a $1 |
| Salt per sack | $3 a | Molasses | 45 a 60 |
| Flour, bbl. | $6 a $6 37 | Eggs, | 6¼ a8 |
| Feathers, lb. | 35 a 37½ | Lard, | 10 a 10½ |
| Chickens perdoz. | $1¼ a 1½ | Peas, | 90 a $1 |
| Beeswax, | 18 a 20 | Corn Meal | 50 a 60 |
| Whiskey, | 50 a 60 | Wool, | 25 a 30 |

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 6, 1855

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | 15 a 000 | MOLASSES— | |
| BEESWAX- | 24 a 25 | Cuba, | 32 a 33 |
| CANDLES F | 18 a 20 | Orleans, | 35 a 37 |
| Adamanti'e | 28 a 30 | NAILS— | 5¼ a 5¾ |
| Sperm | 50 a | OILS— | |
| COFFEE; Rio | 12 a 13 | Linseed, | 85 a 90 |
| Laguira, | 13½ a | Tanners', | 60 a 70 |
| St Domingo | 00 a 00 | SALT— | |
| COTTON— | | Liv'p, sack | 1 75 a |
| Fair to good | 9¾ a 8½ | Alum, bu. | a |
| Ordinary, | 10 a 10½ | SEED— | |
| DOMESTIC GOODS- | | Flaxseed | a 1 00 |
| Bro Sheetin's | 7½ a 8 | Clover pr lb | 12½ a 15 |
| Osnaburgs, | 9¼ a 10 | SPIRITS— | |
| FEATHERS- | 35 a 40 | Pea'h Brandy | 1 00 a |
| FLOUR— | | Apple " | 40 a 00 |
| Family, | $ 7 75 a 00 | N C Whisk'y | 57 a 60 |
| Superfi'e | 7 25 a $0 | Northern " | 55 a 60 |
| Fine, | 6 75 a 0 00 | N E Rum, | 60 a 65 |
| Scratch'd | 6 75 | Jam'ca Rum | $2 a 2 0 |
| GRAIN— | | Fr. Brandy. | $4 a 6 00 |
| Corn, | 80 | Americ'n Gin | 75 a 80 |
| Wheat, | 1 50 a 0 00 | Holland " | 1 50 a 2 00 |
| Oats, | 40 a | SUGAR— | |
| Peas, | a 60 | Loaf, | 11 a 12 |
| Rye, | 1 00 a | Crushed, | 10 a 11 |
| IRON— | | St. Croix, | 9½ a10 |
| Swed's co. bar, | a 5½ | Porto Rico, | 8½ a 10 |
| Ditto, wide, | 6 a 6½ | N. Orleans, | 8 a 8½ |
| English, | 4½ a | TALLOW— | a 12½ |
| LARD— | 11 a 12½ | WOOL— | 14 a 15 |
| LEAD— | 8½ a | BUTTER-plb | 20 a 25 |

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct. 4, 1855.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | | COFFEE, per lb. | |
| Hams,' | 15 a 15½ | Java. | 15 a 16 |
| Middlings | 14 a 14½ | Laguayra | 13 a 14 |
| Shoulders | 13½ a 14½ | Rio | 11½ a 12 |
| Hog round | 14 a 14½ | St Domingo | 11 a 12 |
| LARD. N C— | 14a 14½ | COTTON, | 00 a 10 |
| BUTTER— | 24 a 26 | CORN MEAL, | |
| CHICKENS- | 12 a24 | per bush. | 1 05 a 00 |
| TURKEYS | 1 25a 1 30 | FEATHERS, | |
| SALT— | | per lb. | 45 a 50 |
| Alum p bu | 50 a 00 | FISH, per bbl., | |
| Liv'rpool s. | | Macker'l No 1 | a20 00 |
| ground | 1 35 a 1 40 | do. No 2 | a12 00 |
| do. fine | 1 70 a 0 00 | do No 3 | $ 00a0 00 |
| SUGARS— | | Herrings, | |
| Porto Rico | 9a 9½ | East | 4 50 a 6 00 |
| N. Orleans | 5 a 7 | FLOUR, per bbl. | |
| Muscovado | 5½ a 7 | Canal | 13 00 a 14 00 |
| Loaf & cru. | 9½ a 11 | N C br | 8 50 a 9 60 |
| Clarifi'd and | | OATS, | 00 a 35 |
| Granulated | 7½ a 9 | BEANS, | 0 00 a 1 40 |
| TALLOW— | 12 a 12½ | LIQUORS, pr gal dom. | |
| BEESWAX, | 24 a 25 | Whiskey | 48 a 50 |
| PEA Nuts | 1 50 a 1 33 | N E Rum | 50 a 55 |
| POTATOES | 1. $6 p b. | Gin | 50 a 55 |
| EGGS, pr doz. | 22 a 20 | Brandy | 50 a 55 |
| CORN, | 80 a 0 0g | do Apple | 75 a 1 00 |


## Cancers can be Cured.

Dr. Clopton, of Georgia, will arrive in Salisbury on the 8th inst., and respectfully offers his services to those fflicted with Cancers, Ulcers, Scrofula. Scald Head; and all Cutaneous diseases. He can be found at the Rowan House.

Among his numerous certificates he presents the following:

Dr. Clopton:—It no doubt will be gratifying to you when I tell you that a neighbor of Hobbs of Nottoway, called on me not long since, by a special request of Mr. Hobbs, to tender me his thanks and express his gratitude to me for having sent you to him, saying that the service rendered him was invaluable, and he entertains strong hopes of being shortly entirely relieved by the use of your remedy.

JOHN A. JETER.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14, 1855.

Wilson's Depot, South-Side R. R. Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my Cancer is entirely well, your Ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and it soon took effect and my Cancer was removed, and I am now, to all human oppearance, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

A Bad case of Scrofula.—Dr Clopton—Dear Sir: I am highly gratified and rejoice to have it to say that my daughter Minerva is entirely well. She says I must tell you she will do any thing she can for you in the way of sending you patients. Her case was considered by Dr. Benton incurable. Should you ever pass through here, we would be glad to see you.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SPENCER,
DeKalp County, Ala.
Oct. 2, 1855.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE EXCITEMENT
NOT OVER YET.
## $25,000 WORTH
OF
# GOODS
TO BE SOLD!

WE are now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a very large Stock of

**Fall and Winter**
**Dry Goods,**

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries,
**Ready-Made Clothing,**

Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes; a large lot of very Superior Regalia Segars; in fact almost all kinds of Goods, which we are determined to sell, and we here say that we will not be undersold by any other House. Therefore what we say to one we say to all, come, and we will give you more for your money than any body else will.

R. & A. MURPHY.
Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3m.

P. S. Remember the Sign in large letters, MURPHY'S STORE.


**State of North Carolina,**
DAVIE COUNTY.

*Court of Please and Quarter Sessions;* August Term, 1855.

Beal Ijams and others vs William L. Ijams and others.—Petition to sell Slaves.

Beal Ijams and others vs William L. Ijams and others.—Petition for Partition.

In these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Wm. L. Ijams, son of Beal Ijams, sen. and Wm. L. Ijams, Elizabeth C. Ijams, Sarah J. Ijams, Mary C. Ijams, John B. Ijams and Richard D. Ijams, children of John Ijams, dec., and grand-children of Beal Ijams, sen. dec., are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Republican Banner." for the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Davie County, at the Court House in Mocksville, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead answer or demur to complainants Petitions, on the same will be taken pro confesso, and the causes set for hearing *ex parte*

Witness, Caswell Harbin, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Mocksville the 4th Monday in August, A .D., 1855.

C. HARBIN, Clerk,
By A. A. Harbin, D. C.
Oct. 9, 1855. 19—6w. pr. Adv. $8.


## Proposals for Building

A CHURCH, 10 miles S. East of Salisbury, near Rev. J A. Linn's Mills, will be let to the lowest bidder at said St Peter's Church, the complete furnishing it inside, viz: Windows and facings, ceiling, seats and Desk, on Saturday the 3d day of November next.

M. TROXLER.
L. AGNER.
D. BARRINGER.
Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3w.


LIST OF LETTERS,

*Remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury N. C., October 8, 1855.*

B.—Blair & Orr, M. Bostian, John C. Brown, T. J. Beard, Dr. R. R. Barr, B. Brice, J. P. M. Baringner, J. K. Burke, S. Brown, D. Black, D. Barger, J. Blackwell, M. Baringner, C. Blackwell.

C.—James Carrings, J. H. Cress, G. Cauble, B. Crowell, Mrs. M. H. Click, R. S. Cook, J. Cowper, M. B. Conner, C. Coryort, M. Carter.

D.—N. Doblin 3, Wm. C. Day, Davis Devine 2, S. P. Donnell.

E.—F. Ellis, Mrs. F. M. Farabee, M. A. Fesman, J. Fisher, S. J. Fairson.

G.—W. T. Graham, F. Griffin, J. Geen, Col. A. M. Goodman, Nancy E. Graham, Reo Eli Greimes, A. Geaseman.

H.—J. Heathman, John F. Houchens, W. A. Houch 2, D. Huffman, J. W. Hinly, O. J. Hammarkland, S. S. Hall, Dr. H. J. Harris, Rev. B. C. Hall, T. D. Harris, W. Holslandson, 2, Henry Hill.

J.—T. B. Julian.

K.—D. Klutts, Sen. 2, S. G. Keasler, J. B. Kirk, Wm. M. Kriteler, W. M. Kincaid, J. R. Kenny, Miss C. Kinder, Miss M. Ketchy.

L.—M. Lingle, T. E. Lynch, D. Little, Mrs. N. Lyerly, J. T. Lippard, D. Alston Lonty, D. Lents, J. H. Lindsy Chashier Bank Cape Fair, T. D. Lookabill.

M.—Miss M. McKee 2, S. W. Moore, J. H. Mingis, Jesse May, Miss S. E. McDonald, H. Morgan, Miss E. F. Moore, A. Moury, Miss Mary A. Miller.

N.—Providence Neely.

P.—G. A. Peeler, J. M. Patton, E. Props, Wm. C. Palmer 2, J. Bepntt.

R.—Miss J. C. Redwine, J. Y. Rice.

S.—A. Swicegood, Jacob Setzer, Isaac Samler, J. & A. Smith, J, G. Smith, Miss J. E. Swink, A. Saherfield, W. Stonner.

T.—D. R. Trexler, J. Tansey, Elisebeth Trexler, J. Thomson 2, W. Turner, R. Trexler, M. Trexler.

W.—W. Warren, T. S. White, Messrs Watts & Tomlind, J. H. Wylei & Co., C. Waller, 2, J. R. Whitaker, 3, H. J. Wilson, G. Wood, J. B. Woods.

Y.—A. Young.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN, P. M.
Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3w.


PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO
H. L. Robards, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855. 12—1y.

## To Country Merchants.

WE are receiving a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, bought expressly for the up country Trade, we invite your examination of our Stock before making your fall purchases, as we are confident we can and will make it to your interest to buy from us, we are sure as large a stock has never been exhibited in Western North Carolina.

BREM & STEELE.
Trade Street,
Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 18, 1855. 16—4t.

WESTERN CAROLINA
## MALE ACADEMY.
Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co, N. C.
WINTER SESSION, 1855--'56.

REV. WM. GERHARDT, A. M. Principal.
——— ——— Assistant.

THIS Institution is located in one of the most fertile, healthy and moral sections of Western North Carolina, and removed from the temptations incident to youth in cities and large towns. Though but recently established, yet the entire satisfaction, and the very flattering notice of the public, as to the abilities of its Principal, and the rapid progress of the pupils under his care, bespeak for the Institution, an extensive patronage.

The scholastic year consists of 42 weeks, divided into a Winter session of 25 weeks, and a Summer session of 17 weeks. There are two vacations, each 5 weeks continuance, commencing on the third Thursday of April and September.

The strictest attention will be paid both to the intellectual and moral education of the pupils. The government will be mild and parental, yet firm and decided.

There are two Departments,—Preparatory and Academic. The latter is divided into three classes or Divisions, and Advanced Division. The whole course of instruction in these Departments embraces nearly all the Branches usually taught in Colleges.

**RATES OF TUITION, &c.**

The common English Branches embracing Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, and Geography,—Winter Session, $12 00—Summer Session, $8.00.

The same, with all the remaining Studies of the Preparatory Department, embracing English Grammar, History of N. Carolina, (Wiley's) History of the U. States, (Grimshaw's) Latin Gammar and Greek Grammar,—Winter Sess. $14 00—Sum. Sess. $10 00

*Academic Department*, embracing the Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Classics—Winter Session, $17.00—Summer, Session, $13 00.

For the German, Erench and Hebrew, extra charges will be made.

Tuition invariably in advance.

No student will be received for a less time, or charged for less than half a session. The Academic Edifice, is a substantial three story brick brick building, containing a commodious chapel, several recitation rooms, two Society Halls, and a number of rooms sufficient to accommodate at least 50 students. These rooms are all neat, well ventilated, and in all respects comfortable and convenient.

Boarding has heretofore ranged from 6 to $8 per month. Several large boarding houses are now in process of erection, and it is designed to furnish boarding as low as possible. A reduction in the price of board will be made to students furnishing their own rooms.

The Winter Session will commence on Thursday the 25th of October next.

☞ For futher particulars, address,
REV. WM. GERHARDT.
Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co, N. C.
Oct. 2, 1855. 18—4w.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT
IN SALISBURY!
## Fall & Winter Goods.
RICHWINE & HARRISON

ARE receiving, and ready for wholesale and retail, a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy, Foreign and Domestic

**Dry Goods,**

consisting in part of all classes and prices, of ladies and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Kerseys, Allapacca, Cobergs, Merinoes, Persian Twills, Persian and other Delains, Ginghams, Calicoes and Silks, Silk Mereno and Cloth Cloaks, Talmas and Mantillas, plain and fancy Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Bonnets, Bed, Crib and Negro Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Cotton and Linen Diapers, Crash and other Towelling, Crockery, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, and the largest stock of

**Ready-Made Clothing,**

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Linen, Silk, Woolen and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Silk and Linen Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, self adjusting Stocks and Neck Ties, Ladies Gentlemen's Kid, Buck, Dress and Riding Gloves, Buggy and Hand Umbrellas, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Looking Glasses and Carpeting we ever had the pleasure of offering, which we bought before the late advance of Goods, and will be sold cheap for Cash and on short credit to punctual buyers.

We return our thanks to our friends and a generous public for their liberal patronage, and by selling Goods cheap, hope to merit an increase. Flour, Bacon, Corn, Beeswax, Tallow, &c, taken at the highest market prices in exchange for Goods.

MARTIN RICHWINE,
SAM'L. R. HARRISON.
Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—3m.

SALISBURY
## FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE fourth session under the direction of the subscriber, will open on the 1st of October next and continue five months. The number of pupils entered last session was 89,—19 increase on the session before. Not a death has occured among the pupils during the three sessions in which we have had charge. There have been but two or three cases of even slightly serious sickness. Few schools, we believe, can say as much, in this respect. We hope to have some apparatus, and other improved facilities for imparting instruction next session.

Eighteen or twenty boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal.

Terms will continue as heretofore, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board and tuition per session of five months including washing, fuel and lights, | $67 50 |
| Music on Piano, | 20 00 |
| Use of Instrument, | 2 50 |
| Guitar, | 10 00 |
| Pencil drawing or water color painting, | 10 00 |
| Oil painting, | 20 00 |
| French language, | 10 00 |
| Latin and Greek with other studies, | 5 00 |

For day pupils the prices will yary from $8 to $15.

For fuel and other contingencies 50 cts each.

Pupils will be charged for board or tuition from the time of entrance until the end of the session; but no deduction made after entrance, except in cases of actual sickness of a protracted character.

Payment in advance is not always insisted on, but the money is always considered due from the time of entrance. JESSE RANKIN.
August, 1855. 5w14

☞ N. C. Whig, copy 5 times and forward account.

G. A. Neuffer. R. E. Hendrix
NEUFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August. 9, 1855. 11—1y.

## Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

**150 Acres**

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

**THE MILL**

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.
September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

## NEW FALL
AND
## WINTER GOODS!
Salisbury Sept. 18, 55'.

## E. MYERS

MOST respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he is now receiving the most select stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he has ever before had the pleasure to offer, comprising

**Ladies Dress Goods**

of every description from 6¼ cent Prints up to MORIO ANTIQUE SILK DRESSES at $46 a pattern.

**His Stock**

of *NEEDLE WORKED EMBROIDERIES* he does not hesitate in asserting, is the *"largest most elegant"* and more *varied* than has ever before been exhibited to a North Carolina public, consisting of FRENCH NEEDLE WORKED JACONET *and Swiss Collars* and *Sleeves* At all prices, *Honiton, Guipene, Valenciennes, Mechlin, Maltise and Plait Lace Collars, Collaretts and Sleves, Handk'fs, Skirts, Infant's Waists, Robes and Dresses, Edgings, and insertings in great variety; Mourning Collars, Sleeves and Hand'kfs,* he has a large assortment of

**Ladies Cloaks & Talmas, Stella, CASIMERE.**
*Crape, Bay State and other Shawls.*

His assortment of

**Staple Dry Goods**

is complete, comprising almost every article in the line.

He has a first rate assortment of

**Gentlemen's Wear**

composing

**Ready-Made Clothing,**

*Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.*

Ladies Hosieries and Gloves in great variety, in fact a general and complete assortment of

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**

which he does not think necessary to enumerate more fully. All he asks, is an examination of his stock before purchasing, as

**HANDSOME GOODS**

and inducements will be offered which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He takes this method of tendering his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

E. MYERS.
Nor 4, Granite Building.
Sep. 18, 1855. 16-4t.

## $40,000 WORTH
OF
# Goods
## AT COST!

THE Subscribers having determined to close their business in Salisbury, now offer for CASH OR GOOD NOTES their entire Stock of about Forty Thousand Dollars worth of desirable GOODS AT COST, embracing a good assortment of

**Dry Goods,**
**Hardware, Hats, &c.**

Also a very large Stock of

**IRON, SOLE LEATHER,**
**Salt, Sugar and Coffee.**

All persons, MERCHANTS IN PARTICULAR, wishing to purchase

**Goods this Season**

will find it greatly to their advantage to call, as all of said Goods were bought before the advance in prices, consequently are from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than Goods bought this Fall.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Jenkins & Roberts and Jenkins, Roberts & Co., are requested to make payment, as the business of said firms must be closed without delay.

JENKINS, ROBERTS & CO.
Salisbury, Sept. 23 1855. 17—4w.

PRESERVATION BETTER THAN
**Extraction!!**
DR. W. F. BASON,
(regular in both Medicine & Dental Surgery)
## DENTIST

NOW on his Tenth Annual visit through W. N. Carolina, begs to say that he will attend all calls through friends or P. Office at SALISBURY during the continuance of this notice.

N. B. Having every facility, and competent assistants, none need suffer with, or despair of TEETH who apply in time.

Office hours from 8 to 5.
September, 11. 15tf

## AGUE & FEVER PILLS
AGUE AND FEVER
**Positively Cured!**
THE
**Greatest Remedy ever Discovered**
FOR THE CURE OF
**AGUE & FEVER!**

FOR SALE at J. H. ENNISS' Book Store.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

Price, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

S L Dowell, of Georgia. | R A Rogers, of Alabama. | W D Dowell of Florida.

## DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

TO THE PATRONS OF PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

OWING to the large amount of Counterfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men, we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarily, and the public from great injury by buying and using their worthless counterfeits. The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed to imitate it very successfully, as far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable filthy production and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with the confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations do it in such a secret manner that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring the proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL,

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of Hand which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit; thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put in a new style of panel bottle with the words

**Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer,**

blown in the glass. We have discontinued the use of the 37½ cent bottles and now put up only four sizes viz: 12½ 25, 50 cts. and $1 00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine Engraving on Stone for the Box labels specifying the contents of the box where and by whom manufactured &c. We have also added to our Pamphlet of directions and certificates a very beautifully finished presenting on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle labels and one label on each box has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis which it will be impossible to counterfeit it successfully.

We have been to this expense that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so long used and proved the mirits of our article we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Manufacturer and Proprietors.

Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Generally.

July 27, 1855. 9—1y.

## SANTA ANNA
## Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most Splendid Assortment of

**Read-Made Clothing,**

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in geneal,**

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Merchant Tailors.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y.

## A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

**Job Work done here.**
*IN NEAT ORDER.*

## TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLY & CO.
(Successors to Tinley and Herron,)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
*No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,*
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.
U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.
July 13, 1855. 7—3m

**Advertising.**

THE Republican Banner now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.
April 14, 1854.

## PROSPECT HILL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution, will be resumed on the first Monday of September next.

This Academy is situated in the Western part of Rowan County, in a healthy, intelligent and moral neighborhood.

**The rates of Tuition as follows:**

| | |
|---|---|
| The Primary English branches | $5 00 |
| Higher English branches | 7 00 |
| Classics and Mathematics | 12 00 |

Board can be obtained convenient to the Academy at five or six dollars per month.

No deduction, except in cases of protracted sickness.

J. RODERIC McAULAY.
August 23, 1855. 13—4w.

References.

John Leazer, Esq., David Kilpatrick, Esq. and M. Boger, Esq.; Deep Well or Spring Grove Post Office, N. C.

## MOCKSVILLE
## MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday the 9th of August. The subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavors to sustain the reputation which the school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.

**TERMS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department, per session of five months | $8 00 |
| Higher English Branches | 12 00 |
| Classics | 15 00 |

JOHN B. GRETTER.
August 7, 1855. 11—tf.

References.

President and Faculty of the University; Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick, Greensborough; Francis E. Shober, Esq., J. F. Bell, Esq., Salisbury.

## VALUABLE LANDS
AND
## Town Lots
## FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, that

**Valuable Plantation**

belonging to the Estate of Frederick Mowery, containing about

**200 Acres,**

and lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, and adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Horah, Robert Murphy, Robert M. Utzman, Horace L. Robards, and others. This tract has on it about

**100 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND**

and the balance is in a high state of cultivation, having good meadows, being well watered, &c.

ALSO another tract called the Hellard tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. Sray, deceased, George Ritchie, James Thompson and others, containing about

**100 Acres.**

ALSO those VALUABLE

**TOWN LOTS,**

now occupied severally, by Martin Cauble, Mr. Ide and John L. Wright, the latter, that portion fitted up as a Carriage Manufactory, lying in the great South Squre of the town of Salisbury.

Possession given of the Lands on the 10th day of November next, and of the Houses and Lots on the 1st day of January 1856.

Terms of Sale, 12 months credit, with interest after 6 months.

SAMUEL REEVES, Ex'r.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—7w.

## NOTICE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes of all kinds, City made; Gentlemen's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Brogans for Plantation use.

Childrens Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building.

J. H. HOWARD.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 16—tf.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller, & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm has been transferred to Bell & Jenkins, and all concerned must pay them to H. Horah Helper, who is their only authorized Agent.

September, 25, 1855 17—6t

[For the BANNER.

**Fragment.**

What is there more precious than a tranquil mind,
A conscience clear, a heart divine,
A love so pure that knows no earthly power,
Nor dreads to look upon its latest hour.
Not as the miser would upon his heaps of gold,
For which he has his stubborn spirit sold,
But like him who takes his last, his final rest
And flys within his Saviour's breast.

No, not all the gems that sparkle with surpassing fair,
Can equal one, whose concious clear,
He's richer far than he who calls himself a king—
Than all the wealth that India's stores can bring.
What cares he for this world's riches or its praise
As long as he his tuneful songs can raise,
To Him who dwells and reigns in mansions high
Far away beyond the sky.

Then let me rest in peace from all earthly care
From all the wealth the world holds dear,
So that I may at last obtain the prize
Far more precious than all worldly ties;
Content at last and housed at home,
I'll tread the fields where Angels roam,
Then shall I, with joy, drink from His dear hand,
'Midst praising songsters of a holy band.

HALL.

THE GREAT NEWS.

The news of the fall of Sebastopol created the greatest excitement that the city has experienced since the loss of the Artic. We published the first despatches at half-past two on Thursday afternoon, and between that time and eight o'clock on Friday morning eighty thousand sheets of the HERALD were printed and distributed all over the country. The celerity with which the news was received and printed, is quite as wonderful as the siege itself. The event took place on the 9th of September, and by the aid of the telegraph and our fast ocean steamships we are able to give an extended account of it in less than twenty days afterwards. This must slightly astonish our elderly citizens, who were obliged to wait three months for very meagre and one-sided reports of the battles of the first Napoleon. Things are changed now. The age of steam and electricity has brought about many wonders in war, diplomacy and newspapers.

The effect of the news on our English and French residents was almost overpowering. Subjected as they have been, for the past eight or nine months, to the sarcasms of the pro-Russian party, they had become almost disheartened. The little bits of glory, from time to time, did not approximate their boasts when the war commenced, and they could not retort upon their opponents. But on Thursday night, when there was no doubt that a part of the Gibraltar of the Black Sea had fallen before French impetuosity, they had good cause to rejoice, and they improved the occasion to the fullest extent.

Our readers have seen that the successful attacks on the Malakoff were led by Generals Bosquet and M'Mahon. The last named officer is said to have fallen in the moment of victory. Although a general in the French army, he is really a British subject. Gen. M'Mahon was born in Ireland; his father was a distinguished physician, and was one of the leaders in the memorable insurrection of 1798. Like many other gallant Irishmen of that day, he sought an asylum in France, and was for many years librarian in the College of Medicine at Paris. His son, the hero of the Malakoff, was educated at Napoleon's military academy, the Ecole Politechnique, and distinguished himself in the Algerian campaigns. This is not the first time that men who have been outlawed by the British government have done it essential service.—*New York Herald.*

AN INCIDENT ON THE ATLANTIC.—We copy the following incident from the New York Sunday Leader. The distinguished Southern Senator referred to was the Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, and the "young Irishman" who so genteelly vindicated the reputation of his adopted country and her statesman, is a clerk in one of the principal dry goods stores of Columbus Georgia:

Quite an exciting incident occurred on the steamer Atlantic, on Wednesday, while she was nearing our port, which is worthy of mention. The cabin passengers were regaling themselves at what is called "the captain's dinner," (the last dinner on a voyage previous to reaching port,) and toasts and sentiments were in vogue. After a toast had been proposed by a distinguished Southern Senator, who has been spending with his family a few months in Europe, he was called upon for a speech. He gave hasty mention of the impression which the different countries had made upon him through which he had travelled, Ireland, Scotland, England France, &c. When alluding to the unfortunate condition of the Emerald Isle, through England's tyranny, some English snobs who were on board hissed the speaker from one end of the table. The Senator paused and requested the persons who had hissed to stand up; no one moved.

He then requested, as a favor, that those who had intended to insult him would place themselves in a single line on the upper deck, that the gratification might be afforded him of lecturing them on the rules of gentility; or, if any felt offended at his remarks, to send their cards at the conclusion of the dinner. The distinguished Senator gave them a truthful history of England's oppression, which had been only withheld from a desire not to unnecessarily offend any on one board. The incident was the talk of the evening, and one of the young snobs who had offered the first insult but who screened himself from notice, deeming himself in a little knot of foreigners, commenced assailing the Senator as a blackguard, accusing of ignorance, &c. A young Irishman, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was present, and to resent the insults thus cowardly heaped upon an American Senator, took the young snob by the nose and gave it a genteel wring, telling him at the same time to herafter use more ceremony when alluding to the distinguished men of the country whose hospitality and protection he was about seeking.

Though we may not justify the conduct of the Irishman in this case, we narrate the facts in order that John Bull may see the impropriety of his conduct, and learn how he is appreciated when he becomes insulting in a social company composed of various nations.

A crash, a shriek and fifty souls were in eternity! This brief, though eloquent sentence we find in an exchange giving an account of an awful Rail road crash. How brief—how expressive—how eloquent! Two cars approach each other with lightning-speed—on—on they go to gain the next turn-out. Danger is nigh, the passengers know it—the very hairs of the head stand erect. On they go and danger is still nearer. Suddenly they come in sight—the firemen try to check their panting steeds—but it is too late—*too late!* A crash—the broken cars and caushed limbs of the dying and the dead are heaped together,—a shriek rends the air and fifty souls are in eternity! some with the unuttered prayer on their lips—"Our Father!"—the awful crash has finished the sentence on earth—the rest is murmered in Eternity!

"A crash! a shriek! and fifty souls arrive in Eternity!"

The New York Express thinks that "Sambo" has ruined "Sam." It's the best thing he could do. Sam should have remembered the caution of Horace, (but then Horace was a "foreigner,") "*hic* NIGER *est—hunc caveto.*"


PLEASE NOTICE THIS.

THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence given after that date.

N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms.

HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbury, Aug. 28th. 1855 3m14

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, offer the building of a large Brick Church to contractors, to be located 10½ miles South from Salisbury, on the old Organ Church lot. The edifice to be 60 feet wide by 80 feet long, and about 22 feet high; to have five enterance doors, three on the front side and one at each end, the pulpit to be built on one side, and a gallery on the opposite side, in front of it. Contractors will please to call on P. A. Siffered, to examine the plan and specifications for said building. Private bids will be received by any one of the commissioners until Saturday the 6th of October next, when there will be a meeting on the Church ground, to close the biddings and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder

P. A. SIFFERD,
C. A. HEILIG,
J. S. GRAEBER,
D. EDDLEMAN,
P. N. HEILIG. } *Commission's*

Rowan, Co. N. C., Sept. 3, 1855. 14—4t.

DR. R. P. BESSENT,

A REGULAR GRADUATE

OF THE

Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the ROWAN HOUSE, except when professionally abroad.

☞ Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

October 27, 1854. tf23

THE NEW YORK

SATURDAY COURIER

New York July 21, 1855.

"The Model Family Paper."

THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

New York Saturday Courier.

We enter on our third volume under the brightest auspices, having passed a highly successful season—and favored with the most flattering prospects for the future. We have been congratulated on all sides, on our success in catering to the public taste and supplying a pure, high-toned, entertaining, and brilliant

**Paper for the Domestic Hearth!**

which a parent need not be afraid to place in the hands of his family. Thus encouraged, we are determined to spare no effort or expense within the range of human enterprise to maintain, and if possible advance, the high standard of excellence already reached. Our watch-word is

EXCELSIOR,

and with the aid of the ablest editorial pens in New York, together with a talented corps of contributors in every department of literature, we hope to lay before our readers every week an

UNPRECEDENTED LITERARY TREAT!

The contents of the COURIER are made up of sparkling original contributions from the most distinguished American authors, and extracts carefully gleaned from the choicest productions of European literature. They embrace every variety in the field of Polite Literature—

STORIES, TRAVELS, POEMS, SKETCHES ANECDOTES, REVIEWS;

contributions of value and interest for the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Man of Science; weekly abstracts of the New York Markets; practical and intelligible Fashion articles, with occasional patterns and illustrations; sparkling Editorials on the current topics of the day, special Correspondents from all parts of the world, and a condensed summary of news.

In addition to this, we have a thorough and Scientific Chess Editor, connected with the NEW YORK CLUB; of which body the COURIER is the special organ. We present new problems, and games accompanied with notes, every week; which render the Courier, as is universally acknowledged, the

*Leading Chess-Paper of the United States,*

and makes it peculiarly worthy the attention of the votaries of that noble game.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year Invariably in advance. Clubs are furnished at the following low rates:—

Ten copies, (with a free copy to the getter up of the club,).....$15 00
Fifteen copies, " " " 20 00
Twenty copies, " " " 25 00

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE

**New York Saturday Courier,**

in every town in the United States and Canadas, to whom liberal and *special* inducements will be given.

☞ Country Editors may secure a regular exchange by inserting this Prospectus. ☜

☞ Send on your names and money without delay that you may commence with the first number of our NEW VOLUME) to

SKILLIN & CLARK,
346 Broadway, New York,
Proprietors New York Saturday Courier.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

Shoe Your Negroes.

—o—

A LARGE supply of heavy Negroe shoes, for Sale, and Orders promptly filled. Call early and get a good article. Opposite Murphy's Granite building.

J. H. HOWARD.

Salisbury, Sept. 4th, 1855. tf14

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

**Baltimoe & Philadelphia Packets.**

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

WHEAT MARKET

SPRINGS' MILLS.

I WISH to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte from its facilities of transportation is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the very highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, June 15, 1855. 3m—4.

**Grand Lecturer.**

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of asons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

THE

Scientific American

**Eleventh Year.**

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES

The Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

THE 'SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN' is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other subjects.

The *Contributions* to the *Scientific American* are among the most *Eminent* Scientific and practical men of the times. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with *great ability*, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and *people of every profession in life*, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them *hundreds of dollars* annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The *Scientific American* is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with *several hundred original Engravings.*

☞ Specimen copies sent GRATIS.

☞ TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, $2 a year, or $1 for six months. Five copies, for six months $1; for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large CASH PRIZES, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

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Letters should be directed [post paid] to

MUNN & CO,
128 *Fulton Street, New York.*

**The great Southern Weekly!**

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - - $2 00
Sixteen copies one year - - 15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
*Washington, D. C.*

Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d day of July 1855, my

NEGRO MAN SIMON,

about 40 years old, rather a mulatto or *Indian colour*; about five feet nine inches high, heavy built, and STUTTERS when talking and if excited can hardly talk at all—he is well dressed, I think he has on a linen sack coat and fur hat. He may be known by his politeness and manners, being smart, sensible and well calculated to deceive any one; but if excited or spoken to by a stranger will betray himself by stuttering and embarrasment.

I will give the above reward for him if taken in this State and secured so that I can get him; or twenty five dollars reward and expenses paid if taken and delivered to me from any other State. Simon is lurking about Gold Hill and Linn's Mills and the neighborhood, as he has been seen thereabout.

ISAAC KESLER.

July 18 1855. 8—tf.

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.

† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.

S. LELAND & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

**Practical and Analytical Chemist,**

LOWELL, MASS.

**Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.**

SOLD BY

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

**Thos. Alexander,** FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.

**Wm. S. Lawton** FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island

AND

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE

FACTORS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

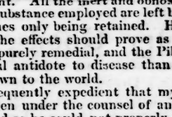
MERCHANTS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855 2—tf.

STAGE  HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C.; and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest *Monument*, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24. '55 39tf

Notice.

I HAVE on hand and for SALE a lot of **Calf Skin Boots**, which is Manufactured of the best materials. Also Gentlemen's Shoes;

**Ladies' Shoes, Bootees & Gaiters;**

Children and Misses' Shoes and Bootees; Boys Shoes and Brogans. A lot of Lemoine Calf-Skin on hand, which will be made up to order. Congress Gaiter Tops, which will be Bottomed to order. Repairing &c., done at short notice.

A lot of Horse and Mule Collars and Wagon Harness, on hand and for sale. Call and examine my stock.

J. H. HOWARD.

Opposite Murphy's Granite Building.

Salisbury, May 25, 1855. 52—tf.

JOB OFFICE.

*Having received a large supply of*

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

JOB TYPS,

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB WORK,

SUCH AS

CARDS, HAND BILLS

PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,

*Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.*

*CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE*

A NEW SUPPLY of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of

*WATCHES AND JEWELRY,*

consisting of

*Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second, Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,*

and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention, Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.

Salisbury, nov. 27. 1854 27:tf

A. BETHUNE,

TAILOR,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NO. 5, SPRING'S ROW.

4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.

Feb. 16, '55. 38-tf

ROWAN HOUSE.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and soorderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

W. R. WILSON,

LARGE DEALER

IN Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles. Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy articles &c., &c., He is constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers new supplies of the latest styles, which he offers at Northern prices for cash—He invites all to give him a call, and examine his stock. One door East of Wm. Murphy's Granite building. The strictest attention is paid to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry, Music boxes, Accordions, &c., All Watch work warranted twelve months.

W. R. WILSON

Salisbury Feb. 23 '55. 39—1.

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.

WM. B. GRANT.

May 25, 1855. 52—tf.

Land For Sale!!

A DESIRABLE tract of land known as the RAMSAY TRACT, belonging to the heirs (who are of age,) of Samuel Barr, dec'd, lying on the waters of Back Creek, and adjoining the lands of David Upright, Wm. Posten, Col. A. M. Goodman and others; containing about

150 Acres;

some 50 of which is now under a successful state of cultivation. Said tract has on it a small, but good meadow, a fine spring and an eligible sight for building. Also, adjoining the above tract, a lot of 26 acres 15 of which are under cultivation. I offer said land for sale on reasonable terms, with bond and approved security Those wishing further information can address the subscriber at Mt. Ulla, Rowan Co., or call at his residence half a mile east of said Post Office,

RICHARD R. BARR.

Mount Ulla, Aug. 31st, 1855. 14w4

SMITH & HOLDER.

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

Carriages,

BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c.,

at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some as neat Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work.

Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8—tf.

DR. H. KELLY

HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.

**Office on main street,** opposite the Methodist Church.

May 25, 1855 52—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.

Rowan Co., May 3, 1855. 49—6m.

DR. SWANN

HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.

His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.

June 29, 1855. 5—tf.

*TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.*

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk-light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL

CAN always be found at his Office, next door above Sill & Sill's Drug Store, and opposite the Mansion Hotel, when not professionally engaged. 6—tf.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.

Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehices

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible.

We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855 1y32.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 1, 1855. 1—4m 1y.

NEW GODDS! NEW GOODS!!

J. D. BROWN & LEMLY

ARE now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

DryGoodS,

which when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices.

Salisbury, April 6, 1855 45—tf.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 30, 1855. 44—1y.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement. *Longer indulgence cannot be give*

JOHN RICE, Adm.

April 27, 1855. 1:48